



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

Mexican Archeology and Ethnology.—A greater impetus will be given to the International School of American Archeology and Ethnology in the City of Mexico in this, the fourth year of its existence. The members have been added to and the fund for its use will be increased so as to permit of larger activities and explorations. The school was founded in 1910 by the governments of Mexico and Prussia, Columbia University, Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Hispanic Society of America under the initiative of Columbia. In the second year of the school the government of Russia, through the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and the government of Bavaria, joined the school, and in the third year, the government of Austria and the city of Leipsic, through its ethnological museum joined. During the first year the budget of the school, including salaries and fellowships, amounted to \$6,000, in the second and third years to \$10,000 each, and in the coming year it will be \$12,000, of which amount Mexico contributes \$3,000 and two \$500 fellowships. No elementary or popular instruction is given in the school, but opportunity is offered to advanced students to familiarize themselves with the problems of Mexican archeology and ethnology, and to understand researches in these fields. The objects collected by the school are placed at the disposal of the National Museum of Mexico to make such selections as it thinks desirable and the remainder becomes the property of the patrons of the school. The first director of the school was Professor Eduard Seler, of Berlin, appointed by Prussia; the second was Professor Franz Boas, of New York, appointed by Columbia; the third was Professor Jorge Engerrand, of Mexico, appointed by Mexico, and the fourth will be Professor A. M. Tozzer, appointed by Harvard.

It has been the endeavor of the successive directors to organize the work of the school in such a way as to concentrate the energies of the school on a few carefully selected tasks. Professor Seler undertook an investigation of the ruins of Palenque and of some of the less-known ruins of Yucatan, and, after the completion of this work, inaugurated investigations on the archeological types of the valley of Mexico. In the same year Professor Boas devoted some time to linguistic studies on the dialects of the Nahua. In the second year the archeological studies in the valley of Mexico were continued, and a series of stratigraphical examinations of

sites was undertaken. These led to the discovery of a regular sequence of three cultural types, the presence of which was known before, although their relative ages had not been determined, and pointed out the need of extended stratigraphical investigations in the valley of Mexico. Remains were found deep below the level of the lakes of the valley of Mexico, showing the great antiquity of the various types of culture. On the hills, sites were discovered in which the oldest type of culture appeared on the surface. The investigation of the dialects of Mexico was continued, particularly through studies on the southern dialects of the Nahuatl. Studies on Mexican folklore were also taken up, which yielded the most abundant and interesting results, suggesting the most curious interrelations between the folklore of Spain, Africa, and America, and suggesting a much more important influence of Spanish folklore on American tradition than has generally been assumed to exist. In the third year, Professor Engerrand continued similar lines of work. Under his direction the stratigraphical work was continued on a large scale in the valley of Mexico, and yielded most interesting results, clearing up still further the historical relation between the three cultural types. A comparative study was also made in the state of Colima. One of the fellows of the school who worked under his direction made a large folklore collection in Oaxaca, and studied the Huave, one of the isolated languages of that area, which he proved to be related to the Mixe. Another fellow continued his studies on the language, religion, and folklore of the Tepehuan, a Pima tribe in northern Jalisco. The importance of the stratigraphical work conducted by the school has proved so great that the Geological Institute of Mexico is now continuing this enterprise on a large scale by means of borings. During the coming year, under the direction of Professor Tozzer, the stratigraphical work in the valley of Mexico will be continued, and the study of folklore will receive particular attention. The studies on the Nahuatl dialects will also be continued.—*Science*.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte.—The forty-fourth meeting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte was held at Nürnberg, August 3-10, with Professor Dr F. von Luschan (Berlin) as president. His presidential address was of a general character, dealing to some extent with questions of social anthropology. Of the papers of special interest to American anthropologists mention may first be made of that of Dr F. Krause (Leipzig) on the Indian occupancy of the North American prairies. Dr Krause said:

"The prairies consist of two parts, the northern, a plateau suitable only for hunting, and the eastern, suitable for agriculture. To these geographic conditions there are two corresponding elements of population—the agricultural tribes in the lower prairie and the hunting tribes on the plateau. The first are geographically connected with the agricultural area of the eastern part of the North American continent, while the second are connected geographically with the hunting tribes of the North and West. Buffalo-hunting (which was also practised in certain seasons by the more strictly agricultural tribes) and camp-life served as the basis of a uniform culture of both elements. This uniform culture of the Indians of the prairies presents a distinct character not elsewhere found. The agricultural tribes came from the South and East, the hunting tribes came partly from the Rocky mountains and are partly eastern tribes which were pressed forward by European settlers from the St Lawrence region to the plateau-prairie, which up to that time had not been permanently settled. This fact, drawn from history and tradition, is confirmed by the investigations of the anthropologic, linguistic, cultural, and archeological conditions of the territory. As a result of these investigations it has been found that there exist two types of prairie-culture: a northern, which is much influenced by the culture of the northern hunting tribes; and a southern, with distinct eastern characteristics. Therefore both these types are the offspring (*Ausläufer*) of the two great North American culture spheres—that of the northern hunting tribes and that of the eastern agricultural tribes. These two *Ausläufer* came into relation with each other during the migration into the prairie, where they intermingled without consolidating, but, singularly enough, formed a distinct uniform culture which has nothing in common with the northern and eastern cultures, and whose origin must be sought in the prairie itself."

Another interesting paper was read by Professor Dr Th. Koch-Grünberg (Freiburg i Br.) on his explorations in northern Brazil up to the Rio Orinoco during 1911-13. He traversed the savannas and mountain region between Rio Branco and Roroima, and gave in his paper an account of the habits and customs of the tribes occupying that region, especially the Taulipáng, whom he regards as the most amiable and most prepossessing of all the Indians. The expedition encountered great difficulties during its western progress on the Uraricuésa river and also while crossing the mountains toward the watershed of the Orinoco, which was finally reached by way of its hitherto unknown right tributary, the Ventuaré. Professor Koch-Grünberg read some incantations and a

fairy-tale of the Taulipáng, and also reproduced by the phonograph a number of dance songs and flute melodies. The incantations, of which he has recorded a number in the original text with interlinear translation, represent the most important results of the expedition, as up to the present time such material from South America was unknown.

A. Poznanski discussed the archeological excavations in Tiahuanaco at Lake Titicaca.

F. N.

Indian Remains in Maine.—Early this year the Department of Archeology of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., sent an expedition to Maine to conduct an exploration of various sites. By the end of August the party had located and mapped a hundred or more shell-heaps and village sites. Forty-eight shell-heaps were found within ten miles of Bar Harbor, and if the circle be extended to fifteen miles, there must be at least 75. Several of these were examined, and hundreds of bone and stone implements taken therefrom. The coast from below Blue Hill to Bar Harbor (excepting the Castine region) was carefully investigated in the hope that a "Red Paint People" cemetery might be discovered; but in spite of much searching, no undisturbed site could be located, although disturbed cemeteries were found at Blue Hill and at Sullivan Falls, and about two hundred stone objects removed therefrom. The largest shell-heap lies on Boynton's Point in the town of La Moine. This deposit is more than 200 meters long and 20 to 30 meters in width. It is roughly estimated that some 7,000,000 clam-shells are in the heap. About 1100 articles of bone and stone were taken from this heap. The harpoons collected by the expedition number 185 or more, and present several types of hafting and barbing. Sections of the shells were removed in an undisturbed condition and sent to Andover in order that a cross-section may be exhibited for the purpose of giving visitors and students a better idea of shell-heaps than the usual exhibits of articles removed from such places. Altogether about 4200 objects were collected from the sites during the season. The expedition ended its labors about September 15. Dr Charles Peabody directed the work, with Mr W. K. Moorehead as curator in charge through the season. Francis Manning, of Harvard, was assistant, and Ernest Sugden surveyor. The party numbered twelve or fourteen persons and the work done was extensive.

A Haida Food Plant.—In the Haida stories recorded by the writer in 1900-1901 on Queen Charlotte islands, British Columbia, several references are made to a plant called in the Skidegate dialect *taga'nskia*

and in Massett *ta'nsklia*, the roots of which were used as food. This has since been identified by Dr Charles F. Newcombe, of Victoria, British Columbia, well known for his scientific researches along the north Pacific coast. In a letter written to Professor Boas about two years ago he has the following to say regarding it:

"The Skidegate people always told me that it grew at Tl'el [about 10½ miles north of the entrance to Skidegate inlet], but this year they were able to show me a few plants growing in the graveyard at Skidegate, and later I found one family using it, in a fish camp near Massett, under the same name. They had a lot of roots, about as thick as a lead pencil, and were about to roast them slowly in the embers of the fire at which they were toasting fish. They said that the pith of the roots would then become as sweet as sugar.

"The plant is evidently a Lupin, probably *Lupinus littoralis* Dgls., and I found a quantity of it growing on the sea-shore, near Rose Spit, close to some very old driftwood camping places, with long roots with granular excrescences. The roots reached far into the loose sand, exactly as described by the original collector, Douglas, on the coasts to the north of Columbia river, where, too, the natives cooked them in the same way. The plants agree with his description so far as I can say."

J. R. SWANTON

A MISCELLANY in honor of the sixtieth birthday of Dr William Ridgeway, professor of archeology in Cambridge University, is in course of preparation for publication. The volume will contain some congratulatory verses by A. D. Godley, public orator in the University of Oxford, Greek verses by Professor John Harrower, a photogravure portrait of Professor Ridgeway, and a series of articles on classics and ancient archeology, medieval literature and history, and anthropology and comparative religion. In the latter subjects the contributions are as follows: E. Thurston, "The Number Seven in Hindoo Mythology." T. A. Joyce, "The Weeping God." S. A. Cook, "The Evolution and Survival of Primitive Thought." J. G. Frazer, "The Serpent and the Tree of Life." W. Boyd Dawkins, "The Settlement of Britain in the Prehistoric Age." W. Wright, "The Mandible from the Morphological and Anthropological Point of View." C. G. Seligmann, "Ancient Egyptian Beliefs in Modern Egypt." W. L. H. Duckworth, "Craniological Notes." W. H. R. Rivers, "The Contact of Peoples." J. Rendell Harris, "The Dioscuri in Byzantium and its Neighborhood." C. S. Myers, "Primitive Music." Henry Balfour, "Some Peculiar Fishing Appliances and

their Geographical Distribution." A. C. Haddon, "The Outrigger Canoes of Torres Straits and North Queensland." J. H. Moulton, "Notes in Iranian Ethnography."

Frederick Albion Ober died at Hackensack, New Jersey, June 1, 1913, aged sixty-four years. Mr Ober had long been interested in anthropological subjects and had been a collector of note. He visited the West Indies as commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1891-92, making noteworthy collections throughout an area in which he had traveled extensively in the seventies, a part of the published results of which is his work *Camps in the Caribbees* (1879). Mr Ober also wrote many volumes of travel and adventure, and several books for boys, designed chiefly to impart information on ethnological and historical subjects, as *The Last of the Arawaks* (1901), *A Boy among the Pueblos* (1902), *With the War Chiefs* (1904), *With Osceola the Seminole* (1905), *A Friend of King Philip* (1906), and *In King Philip's War* (1907). Mr Ober was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, under whose auspices was published in 1894 his *Aborigines of the West Indies* (46 pp.).

It is stated in *Nature* that the Italian archeological mission to Crete, under the leadership of Professor Halbherr, announces the discovery at Cortina of a temple dedicated to Egyptian deities, bearing the dedication by Flavia Philyra, the foundress. In the inner cella were found images of Jupiter, Serapis, Isis, and Mercury, with fragments of a colossal statue, supposed to be that of the foundress. A little flight of steps leads down to a subterranean chamber in which ceremonies of purification were performed. The excavation of the numerous prehistoric sites in the island of Malta is being actively prosecuted under the direction of Professor T. Zammit. The most important discovery is that of a series of well tombs of the Punic type at the Kallilia plateau, northwest of Rabat. A large number of skeletons, with pottery, lamps, spindle-whorls, and a circular bronze mirror, has been unearthed. A partial exploration of the Ghar Dalam cave, conducted by Professor Tagliaferro and Mr C. Rizzo, produced bones of a hippopotamus and a deer, above which lay a quantity of prehistoric sherds. The museum, by the bequest of the late Mr Parnis, has received a large collection of books about Malta and numerous antique objects.

THE daily life of the ancient cliff-dwellers is exhibited in the new permanent Southwestern Indian hall just added to the museum of anthropology of the University of California, in San Francisco. Two

other phases of aboriginal life are abundantly illustrated in the same new hall—the town-dwelling arts, crafts, rites, and industries of the Pueblo Indians, and the life of war and the chase led by the nomadic tribes of the Southwest, such as the wild Apache, Navaho, Pima, Papago, and Walapai. The museum is open free to the public daily except Monday, with free lectures every Sunday at 3. It has four other large permanent exhibition halls—Egyptian, Greek, Peruvian, and Californian—besides smaller unit collections. The collections of this museum of anthropology are said to be worth from three to five million dollars, and are the gift to the university of Mrs Phoebe A. Hearst. The Department of Anthropology is extending its usefulness by field investigations of Indian languages and customs, by correspondence courses in anthropology, and by sending out to any school that desires traveling loan collections illustrating life among the Indians.—*Science*.

THE École d'Anthropologie of Paris has announced its course in Anthropology during the forthcoming term, commencing November 3, as follows: Professor R. Anthony, Anatomic Anthropology; Professor L. Capitan, Prehistoric Anthropology; Professor Georges Hervé, Ethnology; Professor P.-G. Mahoudeau, Zoologic Anthropology; Professor L. Manouvrier, Physiologic Anthropology; Professor Adrien de Mortillet, Comparative Ethnography; Professor G. Papillault, Sociology; Professor Franz Schrader, Anthropologic Geography; Professor S. Zabrowski, Ethnography; Professor J. Vinson, Linguistics. Certain conferences will be held during the year, under the charge of MM. Courty, Franchet, Kollmann, Paul-Boncour, and Siffre.

MR JUAN MARTINEZ HERNANDEZ, of Mérida, Yucatan, the eminent Maya philologist, has recently been appointed Inspector of Antiquities for the states of Yucatan, Campeche, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, and Chiapas. Mr Martinez's contributions to the field of Maya philology and mythology render him especially fitted for the responsible position he has been called upon to fill, and it is the hope of all who are interested in the science that he may long continue in the office.

S. G. M.

At the Birmingham meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science the following grants were made in aid of anthropologic research: Dr R. Munro, Glastonbury Lake Village, £20; Sir C. H. Read, age of stone circles, £20; Dr R. Munro, artificial islands in Highland lochs, £5; Professor G. Elliot Smith, physical character of

ancient Egyptians, £34; Professor J. L. Myres, anthropometric investigations in Cyprus, £50; Professor W. Ridgeway, Roman sites in Britain, £20; Dr R. R. Marett, Paleolithic site in Jersey, £50.

THE following have been elected honorary members of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte: H. S. H. the Prince of Monaco, Professor Schwalbe of Strassburg, Professors Retzius and Montelius of Stockholm, Professor Haddon of Cambridge, and Professor Livi of Florence. The following have been elected corresponding members: Professor Boas of New York, Dr W. T. Brigham of Honolulu, Professor Holmes of Washington, Drs Fritz and Paul Sarasin of Basel, and Professor Sergi of Rome.

THE international committee, which met in Paris recently to determine the place and time of the next meeting of the International Eugenics Congress, has decided to accept the invitation to hold the next congress in New York in 1915, on or about September 20. The American delegates to the recent congress were Dr Frederick Adams Woods and Dr David Starr Jordan. The arrangements for organizing the next congress rest with the American delegates and the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

IN his annual report for 1912-13 the Librarian of Congress states that by a stroke of fortune, coming almost at the close of the fiscal year, the library was able to augment its source material relating to the earlier periods of discovery and exploration of the western hemisphere, and, in larger degree, to increase its resources in the indigenous languages of what is now known as Spanish America, through the acquisition of the manuscripts of Dr Rudolph R. Schuller, the specialist in American philology.

WORD has been received in Cambridge that the collection of Egyptian objects made by Professor Reisner for the Harvard University Museum has been partially destroyed on the way to America. The ship which was bringing it caught fire and was forced to return to a German port. The extent of the damage has not yet been determined. The collection consisted of prehistoric skeletons, pottery, flints, and a series of Egyptian anatomical remains.

WE are requested to state that there is no Maya manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England, as erroneously mentioned in Dr Pruneda's Report to the Mexican Government on the 18th International

Congress of Americanists. The Library has had inquiries from many persons on the subject since the publication of the report.

DR ROLAND GIDEON CURTIN, of Philadelphia, died in March, 1913, in his seventy-fourth year. Doctor Curtin was a physician of national reputation and a frequent contributor to medical journals and text-books. He was a founder of the American Anthropological Association.

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, the great English man of science, author of works on natural selection, geographical distribution, and a wide range of biological and social subjects, died on November 7, in his ninety-first year.

THE Instituto de Anatomia, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Lisboa, has commenced the publication of an *Arquivo de Anatomia e de Anthropologia* under the editorship of Professor Henrique Vilhena.

FOR the Australian meeting of the British Association in August next year, under the presidency of Professor W. Bateson, F.R.S., Sir Everard im Thurn has been appointed president of the Section of Anthropology.

PROFESSOR CARL SCHRÖTER, of the University of Zurich, gave two illustrated lectures August 6 and 7 at the University of Chicago on The Lake Dwellings and Lake Dwellers of Ancient Switzerland.

THE University of München has awarded a prize of 3,000 Marks to Dr Joseph Golling for his anthropological investigations on the bones of the nose in man.

THE death of Dr Ferdinand Blumentritt, of Leitmeritz, Bohemia, known for his ethnological and other researches in the Philippines, has been announced.

THE Prince of Monaco, according to *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, has established at Paris an institution for the investigation of the origin of the human race.

DR K. TH. PREUSS, of the Berlin Anthropological Museum, started in September on an exploratory trip in Colombia.